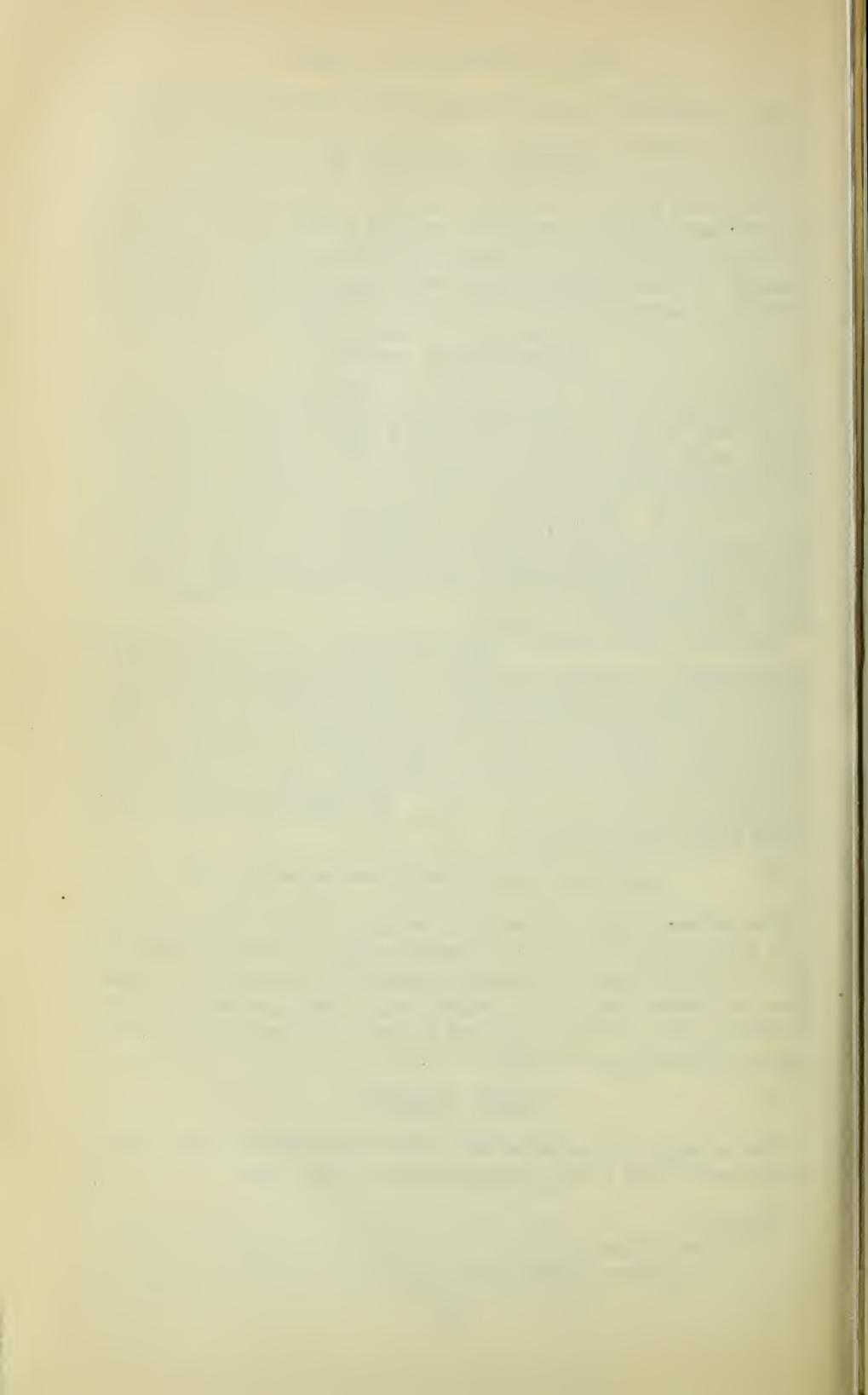


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FOREIGN CROPS, JULY, 1912.

PREPARED BY
CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY,
Chief of the Division of Research and Reference.

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FOREIGN CROPS, JULY, 1912.

CANADA.

The Census and Statistics Office under date of July 17 published a revision of its May 31 estimates of the area under certain crops in the Dominion in 1912. According to the revised figures the surface under spring and winter wheat, though 121,000 acres more extensive than originally reported, is still 329,859 acres less than that of last year. Oats and barley, on the other hand, show nominal increases, each having been sown on areas slightly larger than in 1911.

Spring and winter wheat, after deducting 316,900 acres winter-killed, cover 10,047,300 acres, compared with 10,377,159 acres in 1911, as returned by the decennial census. The acreages sown to oats and barley are, respectively, 9,494,600 and 1,449,200 acres, compared with 9,233,550 and 1,403,969 acres, decennial census figures for 1911.

In the three northwest Provinces the area of spring wheat, because of additional sowings in Saskatchewan and Alberta, shows an increase over last year, the total for 1912 being 9,029,000 acres, against 8,946,965 acres in 1911. Including the small acreage of fall wheat, the total under both varieties in the three Provinces is 9,246,100 acres, compared with 9,301,293 acres in 1911. The northwest oats acreage is 5,037,000 acres and barley 826,100 acres, compared, respectively, with 4,563,203 and 761,738 acres last year. Flaxseed has been sown this season on an area almost 600,000 acres larger than that sown last year, while the increase in the surface sown in 1912 over the acreage harvested in 1911 is over a million acres.

Complete details, by Provinces, of the revised figures are shown below. The figures for 1911 are of especial interest in that they express the result of the investigations of the last decennial census:

Crop areas of Canada, 1912 and 1911 (revised).

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Hay and clover.		Barley.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Saskatchewan.....	5,012,000	4,704,660	2,327,000	2,124,057	20,600	18,603	183,500	172,253
Manitoba.....	2,731,100	2,979,734	1,300,000	1,260,736	141,000	142,959	464,600	433,067
Alberta.....	1,503,000	1,616,399	1,410,000	1,178,410	174,000	165,165	178,000	156,418
Ontario.....	673,000	941,272	2,713,000	2,734,110	3,240,000	3,345,497	513,000	521,391
Quebec.....	65,700	71,086	1,249,000	1,430,677	2,750,000	3,022,099	96,000	106,010
Prince Edward Island.....	30,700	30,990	177,000	175,826	188,000	207,866	4,400	4,561
Nova Scotia.....	12,800	13,118	97,600	98,126	478,000	485,776	5,600	5,978
New Brunswick.....	12,400	13,245	186,000	195,457	558,000	588,839	2,500	2,613
British Columbia.....	6,600	7,055	35,000	33,148	84,000	82,916	1,600	1,678
Total.....	10,047,300	10,377,159	9,494,600	9,233,550	7,633,600	8,059,720	1,449,200	1,403,969

Crop areas of Canada, 1912 and 1911 (revised)—Continued.

Provinces.	Rye.		Peas.		Mixed grains.		Alfalfa.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Saskatchewan.....	Acres. 2,600	Acres. 2,167	Acres. 300	Acres. 304	Acres. 3,000	Acres. 2,847	Acres. 1,100	Acres. 1,019
Manitoba.....	9,300	9,393	380	398	1,800	1,820	2,900	2,802
Alberta.....	21,000	20,659	400	459	4,700	4,904	8,300	7,033
Ontario.....	95,000	98,887	220,000	252,032	389,000	408,471	85,000	83,342
Quebec.....	19,200	20,440	29,000	33,048	120,000	130,950	10,000	10,387
Prince Edward Island.....			70	74	7,500	7,418	30	33
Nova Scotia.....	910	919	190	209	4,300	4,356	30	32
New Brunswick.....	160	162	560	643	1,300	1,453	140	117
British Columbia.....	530	645	1,000	1,143	1,600	1,627	3,800	3,068
Total.....	148,700	153,272	251,900	288,310	533,200	563,946	111,300	107,833
	Buckwheat.		Flax.		Corn for husking.		Corn for fodder.	
Saskatchewan.....			1,489,000	950,049				
Manitoba.....			97,700	77,789				
Alberta.....			115,000	93,662				
Ontario.....	201,700	176,328	8,100	8,367	271,700	290,667	241,400	234,265
Quebec.....	114,600	110,609	1,300	1,719	20,000	25,273	36,300	39,244
Prince Edward Island.....	2,700	2,770					260	278
Nova Scotia.....	7,500	7,904			150	164	600	619
New Brunswick.....	60,500	61,756					180	202
Total.....	387,000	359,367	1,711,100	1,131,586	291,850	316,104	278,740	—
	Beans.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Sugar beets.	
Saskatchewan.....			25,500	24,558	9,800	9,960		
Manitoba.....			24,900	24,713	4,700	4,851		
Alberta.....			26,000	22,884	13,000	12,732	2,000	1,876
Ontario.....	49,200	48,709	153,500	152,887	148,000	158,013	17,000	19,002
Quebec.....	9,400	10,612	128,600	137,574	13,100	14,759		
Prince Edward Island.....	140	148	31,600	26,695	7,200	7,189		
Nova Scotia.....	900	966	27,000	26,566	10,000	10,323		
New Brunswick.....	300	343	42,300	40,220	8,800	9,314		
Total.....	59,940	—	459,400	456,097	214,600	227,141	19,000	20,878

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, under date of July 15, published the following statement relative to the 1912 apple prospect:

The prospects of the apple crop as reported last month, founded upon the fruit bloom, are not borne out by the "set" of fruit. There has been an exceptionally heavy "drop," even where the "set" appeared to be fairly good; but in many cases, especially in orchards that bore heavily last year, notwithstanding the full bloom, little fruit is expected. The damage by the tent caterpillar, over a wide area comprising the eastern part of Ontario and western and southern Quebec, has been serious. Nevertheless, it should be noted that correspondents usually underestimate the quantity of fruit at this season of the year, just as they are inclined to overestimate it on the appearance of bloom. It is not improbable, therefore, if conditions are favorable, that an improvement will be reported later in the season.

Taking 100 as a standard or full crop, the percentages for the Dominion stand at 67 per cent for early apples, 69 per cent for fall apples, and 65 per cent for winter apples. The average for the Dominion of all kinds of apples, therefore, would be 67 per cent.

URUGUAY.

The latest estimates of the Uruguayan Government on the production of Indian corn show the 1911 crop to have amounted to only 3,639,371 bushels, of 56 pounds each, compared with 6,514,048 bushels

in 1910, 6,671,438 bushels in 1909, 4,004,391 bushels in 1908, and 5,359,392 bushels in 1907. The 1911 crop in Argentina, it may be recalled, was even more of a failure, the total output amounting to only 27,675,000 bushels, against 175,186,964 bushels in the preceding year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in its July 1 report upon the agricultural situation in England and Wales states:

Corn crops have in the more southern districts generally improved, but the wet seems to have affected them rather adversely in the northern half of the country. Wheat is generally healthy, but often a thin plant; on the whole, it should nearly reach an average. Barley also can only be described as barely average: It would seem to be better in the north and west than in the great corn-growing counties of the east. Oats are very poor, and by far the worst of the cereals; many fields have failed and been plowed up, while frit fly has caused much damage. Only in some districts in the north and southwest are good crops expected. Peas are better than beans, the former being about 2 per cent above average and the latter as much below.

Potatoes are doing fairly well throughout the country, and a crop rather over the average is looked for; comparatively little disease is mentioned, though reports of slight attacks come from most districts. The mangold crop also is expected to be somewhat over average: the poorest reports—indeed, some bad reports—come from the east of England, but elsewhere these roots are generally satisfactory. Of the prospects of turnips and swedes it is as yet too early to speak: some sowing still remains to be done.

There is much difference this year between the abundance of permanent grass and of the clovers and rotation grasses. The crop from the latter is generally bad; some districts anticipating only half a crop. Here and there some good crops are to be looked for; but, except in the north and west, they are the exception. Meadow-hay, on the other hand, will probably nearly reach an average; some bad crops in the east and southeast being nearly balanced by promising yields in the north and southwest. The progress of haymaking has been much delayed and fine weather is required, in some cases to cart hay already cut, but in most districts to allow of cutting.

Hops are generally healthy and looking well, but genial weather would be welcomed. Washing to keep down the fly has generally been heavy and continuous, especially in the southeastern counties. On the whole, a yield just about average is expected.

Apples seem very variable, but the crop looks like being a short one upon the whole; pears are generally better, while cherries are about average. Plums are nearly everywhere short.

Live stock have, on the whole, done fairly well during the month, although, like the crops, they would now be the better for fine weather. Pastures have been very generally improved by the rains and the grass on them is now fairly plentiful, but in several districts they are still rather bare.

IRELAND.

Meteorological conditions have for the most part been advantageous to vegetation throughout the season. All cereals were officially reported on July 1, when wheat was in ear, to present a promising appearance. In detail, the aspect of the wheat and barley fields was rated as "good," rye excellent, and oats and flax as medium.

FRANCE.

In mid-July harvest had been finished in the south and in its northward progress was in full activity in the latitude of Paris. The expectation that yields of wheat over notable areas in the south and center were this season deficient both in quality and quantity has been practically confirmed. The general result of the 1912 harvest will, therefore, be largely dependent upon the quantity and quality of the grain now being cut under varying conditions in the extensive wheat-growing territory of the northern part of the country. The unusually irregular and uneven state of the plants throughout the greater part of the Republic this season has given rise to much diversity of opinion as to the total yield, but owing partly to a considerable extension of the sowings, as compared with last season, the probabilities seem to be for an outturn approximating that of 1911 in quantity, but not of so good quality. Other cereals are reported in general to have made normal developments. Oats promises to be the crop of the year, favorable reports respecting it being well-nigh universal. Rye is also spoken of as promising abundance. Barley, especially the winter variety, is in some parts disappointing. Definite figures respecting yields will not be available until the publication of the official estimates in September.

SPAIN.

The preliminary official estimates relative to the area and production of cereals in 1912 indicate a decrease, as compared with last year, in the production of wheat of 36,000,000 bushels and in barley of 28,000,000 bushels; the rye crop is about 3,000,000 and oats about 9,000,000 bushels short of the excellent results obtained last season. The olive groves are reported to have bloomed in profusion and to promise an abundant yield excepting in a few districts.

Crops of Spain, 1912 and 1911.

Crop.	Area.		Production.	
	1912 ¹	1911	1912 ¹	1911
Wheat.....	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels. ²	Bushels. ²
Rye.....	9,516,987	9,705,821	112,415,567	148,495,191
Barley.....	1,987,820	1,987,423	25,755,255	28,897,231
Oats.....	3,258,312	3,567,356	58,605,415	86,792,227
	1,212,579	1,268,377	24,460,822	33,858,467

¹ Preliminary.² Bushels: Wheat 60, rye 56, barley 48, and oats 32 pounds.

ITALY.

Excepting excessive rain at times in parts of the Kingdom, the 1912 wheat harvest was carried out under fairly satisfactory conditions. The official estimates of the Italian Department of Agri-

culture have recently appeared, putting the total yield of wheat this season at 173,429,000 bushels against 192,395,000 bushels in 1911. Corn is reported to be developing finely, but vineyards are not likely to furnish full average yields. The official estimate of the areas sown to cereals for the 1912 harvest and yields therefrom is subjoined:

Area and production of cereals in Italy, 1912-1910.

Crop.	Area.			Production.		
	1912	1911	1910	1912 ¹	1911	1910
Wheat	Acres. 11,737,250	Acres. 11,741,204	Acres. 11,758,501	Bushels. ² 173,090,495	Bushels. ² 192,395,442	Bushels. ² 153,403,417
Rye	301,462	302,179	300,795	5,410,325	5,297,339	5,438,669
Barley	605,395	611,820	611,721	8,267,250	10,882,457	9,482,536
Oats	1,235,500	1,270,489	1,243,654	31,515,446	40,973,179	28,574,372
Corn	4,065,783	4,066,376	4,005,046	.....	93,679,753	101,721,819

¹ Preliminary.

² Bushels of weight.

The final estimate of the Italian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on agricultural areas and yields in 1911 has recently appeared, and is of especial interest as furnishing data not heretofore published respecting some of the minor phases of Italian agriculture.

Area of crops in Italy in 1911 and yields in 1911, 1910, and 1909.

[Estimates Italian Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.]

Crop.	Unit.	Area, 1911.	Production.		
			1911	1910	1909
Wheat	Bushels (60 pounds)	11,741,204	192,395,442	153,403,417	190,378,233
Corn	Bushels (56 pounds)	4,066,376	93,679,753	101,721,819	99,289,279
Beans	Bushels (60 pounds)	1,509,954	18,990,424	18,729,914	24,390,960
Oats	Bushels (32 pounds)	1,270,489	40,973,179	28,574,372	43,401,685
Barley	Bushels (48 pounds)	611,820	10,882,457	9,482,536	10,951,351
Rye	Bushels (56 pounds)	302,179	5,297,339	5,438,669	5,032,393
Potatoes	Bushels (60 pounds)	711,895	62,177,069	56,562,687	63,272,020
Rice	Tons (2,000 pounds)	357,060	528,244	482,785	523,945
Various pulses	do	1,833,482	288,472	274,693	311,951
Sugar beets	do	131,260	1,587,753	1,850,839	1,385,216
Cabbage and cauliflower	do	38,795	261,223	252,096	250,090
Artichokes	do	13,640	57,375	69,158	66,965
Onions and garlic	do	11,058	64,099	61,398	67,681
Asparagus	do	3,632	7,011	7,716	7,286
Tomatoes	do	60,614	538,584	375,333	443,786
Watermelons and melons	do	26,860	190,918	211,862	203,815
Other truck crops	do	17,964	165,830	144,556	150,618
Flax (fiber)	do	21,794	3,039	3,441	3,621
Hemp (fiber)	do	184,658	74,240	95,724	86,420
Forage (various kinds)	do	(¹)	25,769,459	27,973,398	22,541,815
Teasels, fennel, and celery	do	3,138	22,443	23,325	23,214
Apples, pears, quinces, and pomegranates	do	(¹)	234,349	206,681	272,489
Citrus fruit	do	282,682	866,959	838,498	925,998
Dried figs and prunes	do	(¹)	78,263	102,624	111,883
Almonds, walnuts, and filberts	do	(¹)	174,494	308,864	226,412
Chestnuts	do	(¹)	913,807	669,658	774,917
Mulberry leaves	do	(¹)	1,108,804	1,130,188	1,249,457
Cocoons	do	(¹)	42,527	47,759	53,366
Grapes	do	{ 11,063,161	{ 7,180,382	{ 5,151,753	{ 10,596,167
Wine	Gallons		{ 1,126,793,359	{ 773,839,521	{ 1,631,849,680
Olives	Tons (2,000 pounds)	{ 5,793,704	{ 1,491,324	{ 1,031,488	{ 1,685,637
Olive oil	Gallons		{ 63,983,899	{ 36,576,978	{ 67,606,388

¹ No data.

BELGIUM.

The imports of wheat in 1911 exceeded all previous records by over 8,000,000 bushels, the total having amounted to 82,195,865 bushels, against a previous high record of 73,631,037 bushels in 1910. As is well known, this country is the third most important importer of this cereal in Europe. The domestic wheat production is by comparison of small proportions, usually ranging between 14,000,000 and 15,000,-000 bushels annually, whereas the annual domestic production of rye averages about 23,000,000. The export trade in both wheat and wheat flour, however, is important, exports of grain in 1911 having amounted to 22,724,534 bushels and of flour to 750,125 barrels, as compared with exports in 1910 of 22,897,877 bushels and 701,563 barrels. The import trade in wheat and wheat flour each year from 1906 to 1911, as reported by the Belgian Department of Finance, is shown, by countries of origin, in the following statement:

Imports (special) of wheat and wheat flour into Belgium, calendar years 1906-1911.

WHEAT.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>
United States.....	8,199,203	14,464,486	21,419,023	11,012,044	6,809,548	10,473,376
Canada.....	640,413	1,097,837	2,602,559	1,973,319	1,558,252	2,566,002
Argentina.....	20,749,634	17,797,258	26,669,454	22,214,495	13,483,333	17,551,084
Russia.....	8,579,675	2,010,251	346,618	11,873,016	14,126,333	9,091,671
British East Indies.....	1,445,828	2,489,994	7,322	4,318,082	1,743,199	6,253,733
Commonwealth of Australia.....	1,323,997	2,608,374	22,810	4,178,924	5,008,007	3,264,704
Bulgaria.....	2,335,370	2,395,145	1,502,707	1,620,866	1,656,927	3,398,763
Roumania.....	23,698,328	23,429,142	11,365,466	9,083,726	23,889,197	25,185,822
Other countries.....	955,720	1,176,884	3,096,616	4,647,174	5,356,241	4,410,705
Total.....	67,928,168	67,469,371	67,032,575	70,921,646	73,631,037	82,195,865

WHEAT FLOUR.

	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>	<i>Barrels.²</i>
United States.....	12,447	7,378	7,333	4,973	5,529	7,651
France.....	33,748	33,028	17,939	12,018	17,228	31,604
Austria-Hungary.....	6,420	4,558	2,640	2,193	2,168	1,931
Other countries.....	2,986	3,771	3,823	4,027	4,386	6,227
Total.....	55,601	48,735	31,735	23,211	29,311	47,413

¹ Bushel of 60 pounds.

² Barrel of 196 pounds.

Crop prospects in Belgium at the end of July, it may be added, were reported to be very encouraging, and confidence was expressed in a generally successful agricultural year.

GERMANY.

The agricultural prospect is, with few exceptions, described as unusually promising. Ample rain has fallen at opportune intervals during the past two months, and vegetation, with the possible exception of oats, potatoes, and clover, has made full seasonable progress.

The numerous complaints from time to time of the laying of wheat and rye in some localities have not been viewed with widespread apprehension. Wheat is believed to have passed through the blooming period under satisfactory conditions, and, although there were complaints in some districts of meteorological conditions not having been favorable to fructification while rye was in bloom, possible losses from this cause are not believed sufficient to affect general results. Barley has thrived under the influence of copious moisture, but there are frequent complaints of fields being laid. Oats is probably the least promising of all the cereals, many complaints coming, particularly from southern Germany, of damage from insects, weeds, and irregular growth. The general appearance of the crop is, however, better than that presented at the corresponding date by the deficient crop of last year. Root and other field crops are spoken of as having made generally satisfactory progress, and good returns are expected. The report of the Imperial Statistical Office on the area and condition of various crops July 1, with comparisons, is given below:

Crop areas in Germany, 1912-1907.

Crop.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Winter wheat.....	4,275,000	4,327,000	4,287,000	3,944,400	4,147,500	3,432,700
Spring wheat.....	483,000	551,000	513,900	581,000	509,400	863,700
Winter rye.....	15,223,000	14,865,000	14,997,100	14,848,500	14,812,600	14,592,000
Spring rye.....	265,000	296,000	230,400	300,800	310,000	339,500
Spring barley.....	3,928,000	3,917,000	3,880,500	4,068,200	4,025,200	4,205,000
Oats.....	10,839,000	10,693,000	10,599,100	10,650,100	10,564,400	10,816,000
Potatoes.....	8,257,000	8,207,000	8,145,000	8,213,100	8,130,300	8,148,200
Clover.....	4,271,000	4,969,000	5,145,200	5,044,900	5,144,300	4,868,900
Alfalfa.....	608,000	599,000	600,000	600,500	589,600	519,400

Condition of crops in Germany July 1, 1912, with comparisons.

[1=very good, 2=good, 3=medium, 4=poor, 5=very poor.]

Crops.	July 1, 1912.	June 1, 1912.	May 1, 1912.	July 1, 1911.	July 1, 1910.	July 1, 1909.
Winter wheat.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.8
Spring wheat.....	2.2	2.3	.....	3.0	2.6	2.5
Winter spelt.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.4	2.3	2.3
Winter rye.....	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Spring rye.....	2.3	2.4	.....	2.7	2.6	2.5
Spring barley.....	2.1	2.2	.....	2.5	2.6	2.3
Oats.....	2.5	2.4	.....	2.9	2.7	2.5
Potatoes.....	2.6	2.7	.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Clover.....	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.4	3.1
Alfalfa.....	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.8
Irrigated meadows.....	2.0	2.2	.....	2.2	2.0	2.7
Other meadows.....	2.3	2.7	.....	2.8	2.3	3.0

¹ July 15.

AUSTRIA.

Excepting cold, droughty weather in April, the agricultural season has this year been exceptionally favorable to healthy development of vegetation. Since May 1 the condition of all crops has made

steady improvement, and the general aspect of the fields, excepting, possibly, clover, was at the beginning of July more promising than that at the same date in either of the last two years. In a scheme of crop reporting in which "4" symbolizes an exceedingly poor and "1" an excellent condition of plant growth, the condition of Austrian wheat and rye each was rated on the 1st of July as 2.1 against 2.7 at the same date in 1911, and 2.5 and 2.3, respectively, in 1910. Corresponding numerical indications of the comparative condition of other crops may be found in the following statement, taken from July reports of the Austrian Department of Agriculture:

Crop conditions in Austria.

[1= very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crop.	1912				1911				1910			
	July 1.	June 1.	May 1.	Apr. 1.	July 15.	June 15.	May 15.	Apr. 15.	July 15.	June 15.	May 15.	Apr. 15.
Wheat.....	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Rye.....	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3
Barley.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	.....	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3
Oats.....	2.3	2.4	2.6	.....	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.1
Corn.....	2.1	2.3	.....	.....	2.5	2.6	2.1	.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	.....
Potatoes.....	2.3	2.5	.....	.....	2.4	2.3	2.2	.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....
Sugar beets.....	2.1	2.8	.....	.....	3.3	2.9	2.8	.....	2.1	2.3	2.7	.....
Clover.....	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1

ROUMANIA.

Harvest this season was frequently interrupted by downpours of rain which in many places caused complaints of rust, mildew, and the laying of ripening grain. The quality of much wheat and barley has been thereby impaired, but, although there is a 6 per cent increase in the wheat area, as compared with last year, thrashings, it is believed, will give results at least 10 million bushels short of the 94,000,000 bushels garnered last season. The outturn of winter barley, though somewhat deficient in quality, is reported to be large. Oats, as a whole, promise an abundant crop; and corn, which has been somewhat backward as a result of spring frosts, has greatly improved under the influence of harvest rains.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Department of Agriculture's quantitative estimates of the prospective yields of cereals in 1912, based upon the appearance of the fields at different dates, indicate a very heavy crop of rye and an almost record outturn of wheat, but a somewhat deficient yield of oats and barley. The official estimates of areas sown and of the quantitative promise of the crop at bimonthly intervals since June 23 is shown in the following statement:

Area and prospective yields of cereals in Hungary (proper) in 1912 and actual yield in 1911.

Crop.	Area, 1912.	Forecast July 22, 1912.	Forecast July 8, 1912.	Forecast June 23, 1912.	Final, 1911.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	8,650,787	170,195,752	173,551,815	172,701,015	174,887,567
Rye.....	2,775,674	54,243,250	55,592,804	55,532,299	50,352,891
Barley.....	2,645,816	66,727,280	66,575,673	-----	73,595,275
Oats.....	2,496,918	80,167,978	80,615,415	-----	89,656,094

A rather comprehensive view of the general agricultural situation in Hungary is furnished by statistics which appear in the recently published Annual Report of the Hungarian Department of Agriculture for 1910. They relate to the distribution of the land among various field crops and to the results obtained therefrom in the years 1908, 1909, and 1910. In that the figures are final they are of permanent historical value, and in the case of some of the minor crops they have the additional interest of constituting the latest and only official record.

Final estimates of the crops of Hungary proper, 1910-1908.

[From the Annual Report of the Hungarian Department of Agriculture, 1910.]

Crops.	Unit.	Area.			Production.		
		1910	1909	1908	1910	1909	1908
Wheat:							
Winter.....	Bushels (60 pounds)....	8,331,844	7,751,712	8,482,671	166,001,633	109,494,461	148,985,387
Spring.....	do.....	252,403	284,664	232,183	3,698,848	3,857,613	3,218,393
Rye:							
Winter.....	Bushels (56 pounds)....	2,577,643	2,429,230	2,527,440	48,851,208	44,034,869	44,530,373
Spring.....	do.....	56,831	56,403	47,525	835,130	822,662	654,495
Barley:							
Winter.....	Bushels (48 pounds)....	138,821	142,213	154,368	3,138,492	3,595,386	3,845,314
Spring.....	do.....	2,576,845	2,715,597	2,493,120	50,491,086	68,272,255	52,478,023
Maslin:	Bushels (56 pounds)....	137,842	138,715	153,825	2,558,328	2,138,770	3,595,386
Spelt:	Bushels (40 pounds)....	1,811	1,488	1,915	33,411	25,711	30,352
Oats:	Bushels (32 pounds)....	2,640,481	2,695,107	2,612,482	70,700,730	92,269,034	70,167,775
Millet ¹ :	Bushels (56 pounds)....	37,698	50,977	40,324	618,926	906,134	592,171
Do ²	do.....	11,213	11,216	11,216	136,508	137,087	109,604
Buckwheat ¹ :	Bushels (48 pounds)....	10,030	10,927	11,574	163,388	183,060	170,723
Do ²	do.....	25,815	25,817	25,817	211,412	327,209	227,983
Pease:	Bushels (60 pounds)....	19,931	21,886	23,022	283,096	331,230	321,357
Beans ¹ :	do.....	38,266	38,212	37,453	559,730	556,063	439,535
Do ²	do.....	1,470,897	1,470,897	1,470,895	4,219,369	1,100,951	5,162,479
Corn:	Bushels (56 pounds)....	5,997,547	6,061,333	5,831,044	187,732,748	161,860,409	146,122,246
Potatoes:	Bushels (60 pounds)....	1,507,693	1,487,411	1,443,254	176,973,942	183,529,915	139,467,262
Lentils:	Tons (2,000 pounds)....	13,504	14,403	14,908	4,650	5,069	4,835
Melons:	do.....	68,424	67,725	64,293	377,701	398,366	380,002
Pumpkins ¹ :	do.....	27,621	28,673	27,715	338,616	306,215	276,106
Do ²	do.....	1,716,752	1,716,752	1,716,749	1,014,052	837,301	996,786
Sugar beets:	do.....	284,024	275,707	253,122	3,166,744	2,858,675	2,278,647
Mangolds:	do.....	521,131	514,455	499,513	6,848,199	6,872,805	5,511,166
Turnips ² :	do.....	21,905	22,454	30,265	153,665	117,988	87,412
Broom-corn seed ¹ :	do.....	11,868	11,352	13,974	8,190	6,991	8,118
Do ²	do.....	211,043	211,043	211,043	13,423	11,150	11,878
Colza:							
Winter.....	do.....	65,318	37,399	36,806	27,216	14,221	13,159
Spring.....	do.....	3,620	3,197	3,010	1,195	1,180	810
Hops:	do.....	1,992	2,004	2,221	854	855	831
Tobacco:	do.....	121,356	123,118	120,795	79,882	79,646	82,667

¹ Grown as principal crop.

² Grown as second crop; the area has been accounted for under other crops.

Final estimates of the crops of Hungary proper, 1910-1908—Continued.

Crops.	Unit.	Area.			Production.		
		1910	1909	1908	1910	1909	1908
Hemp:							
Seed.....	Tons (2,000 pounds)	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Fiber.....	do.....	133,189	136,696	136,088	27,272	26,875	21,607
Flax:					61,887	55,841	52,707
Seed.....	do.....	21,060	23,353	27,082	4,582	5,211	5,320
Fiber.....	do.....				9,246	10,059	9,983
Poppy seed ¹	do.....	10,314	11,196	14,861	3,364	3,740	4,062
Do. ²	do.....	20,319	20,319	20,319	765	624	622
Vetch seed:							
Winter.....	do.....	7,967	8,787	8,520	3,800	3,913	3,233
Spring.....	do.....	97,627	102,191	104,350	43,613	47,100	40,237
Clover seed.....	do.....	95,329	90,948	124,000	6,488	6,735	8,261
Alfalfa seed.....	do.....	29,672	27,186	33,008	2,660	2,723	3,608
Sainfoin seed.....	do.....	6,308	5,812	7,836	1,457	1,235	1,444
Hungarian-millet seed.....	do.....	9,783	9,150	10,262	3,722	3,699	2,726
Forage crops:							
Corn.....	do.....	241,281	245,524	225,454	3,298,388	3,313,048	2,003,467
W i n t e r vetches, etc.	do.....	40,596	39,437	42,558	72,651	68,336	56,992
Spring vetches.....	do.....	946,556	946,329	897,225	1,401,871	1,406,098	1,096,858
Clover.....	do.....	815,857	771,748	750,005	1,635,455	1,353,259	1,183,425
Alfalfa.....	do.....	547,596	529,941	484,146	1,323,852	1,170,509	955,293
Hay.....	do.....	7,648,872	7,648,872	7,648,859	12,501,596	10,165,243	8,777,534
Sainfoin.....	do.....	64,730	62,704	60,433	101,258	78,454	65,714
Hungarian millet.....	do.....	111,887	108,865	92,210	191,853	196,390	110,806
Cabbage ¹	do.....	90,901	91,936	88,946	1,070,679	1,024,889	727,481
Do. ²	do.....	48,281	48,281	48,281	14,161	14,476	10,946

¹ Grown as principal crop.

² Grown as second crop; the area has been accounted for under other crops.

RUSSIA.

A semiofficial report relating to the agricultural situation in early July rated the general appearance of winter wheat as "good," winter rye as almost up to that standard, and spring sowings as "satisfactory"; only in the southern part of Saratov and in the northern portion of the Don Territory was the state of winter wheat and rye gauged as "unsatisfactory." Spring sowings were returned as unsatisfactory in only five Provinces. The harvesting of the earliest barley and rye crops began in south Russia in the first week in July. Heavy rains which fell pretty generally throughout the south about the same period are believed to have had a bad influence upon early reaped grain. On the whole the prospect is for yields of all the cereals much superior to those of last year.

THE COTTON CROP.

Russia, with between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 acres under cotton, ranks fourth among producing countries. Plantings were probably more extensive in 1911 than in any previous year, but owing to insufficient irrigation, yields were in some places deficient, and discouragement from this and other causes, it is said, has caused a noteworthy

contraction of the area planted in 1912, especially in Ferghana and Bokhara.

The Russian cotton-growing lands, said to be capable of great extension by installing expensive systems of irrigation, are situated wholly in Central Asia and Trans-Caucasia—divisions of the Asiatic portion of the Empire bordering on the east and west coasts of the Caspian Sea and lying, in so far as the possibilities of cotton production are concerned, between about the same parallels of latitude as do Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio in the United States.

In Central Asia, where the bulk of the total Russian crop is grown, the plant is cultivated (largely by irrigation) in Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Samarcand, and Trans-Caspia—four of the nine Central Asiatic Provinces—and in the two Khanates, or feudatory States, Bokhara and Khiva. In Trans-Caucasia, on the other hand, production is comparatively unimportant, the latest statistics indicating an acreage of less than 200,000 acres, lying for the most part in the three southern Provinces, Erivan, Baku, and Elizabethpol. The aggregate annual output from the entire cotton-growing area has been, as is well known, insufficient to supply half the domestic requirements, and even in years of the greatest production upward of 800,000 bales are annually imported.

Cotton culture in Russia is largely concentrated in Ferghana and Bokhara in the extreme south of Central Asia; in 1910 the former had under cultivation upward of 800,000 acres, or more than half the total cotton area of the Empire; and, though the Russian Government publishes no statistics of crop areas in the vassal States, it is known from unofficial sources that Bokhara is second in importance as a cotton producer and has an annual acreage under this crop ranging from 100,000 to 150,000 acres. The less important producers of Central Asia are Khiva, Syr-Daria, Trans-Caspia, and Samarcand. Below are the latest estimates, by Provinces, of the Central Statistical Committee of the Russian Department of the Interior on the area and production of unginned or seed cotton in Central Asia (not including Bokhara and Khiva) and in Trans-Caucasia each year from 1906 to 1910.

Area and production of cotton in the Russian Empire (Bokhara and Khiva not included).

AREA.

Government and province.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Central Asia:					
Trans-Caspian Territory.....	Acres. 41,227	Acres. 59,053	Acres. 81,720	Acres. 70,646	Acres. 76,518
Samaracand.....	55,128	60,881	59,010	50,152	59,779
Syr-Daria.....	68,022	119,761	64,188	71,367	79,196
Ferghana.....	(1) 539,705		455,507	543,992	808,269
Total Central Asia	² 164,377	779,400	660,425	736,157	1,023,762
Trans-Caucasia:					
Baku.....	46,294	45,058	3,699	3,728	52,015
Elizabethpol.....	30,966	44,850	44,210	37,361	45,698
Kutais.....	445	729	583	2,511	1,201
Sukhum (district).....		1,820	1,714	1,693	1,026
Kars.....	43		5	30	
Eriwan.....	92				
Tiflis.....	47,841 170	51,923 27	49,369	59,523 243	62,320 462
Total Trans-Caucasia.....	125,851	144,407	99,580	105,098	162,722
Grand total.....	² 290,228	923,807	760,005	841,246	1,186,484

PRODUCTION OF UNGINNED COTTON.

Government and province.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Central Asia:					
Trans-Caspian Territory.....	40,540,229	55,729,273	54,161,977	50,204,015	93,203,526
Samaracand.....	43,147,573	33,696,854	30,388,921	26,199,836	33,704,076
Syr-Daria.....	43,454,532	74,923,226	37,340,635	43,999,836	46,989,975
Ferghana.....	(1) 388,223,434		335,278,458	412,465,956	746,563,526
Total Central Asia	² 127,142,334	552,572,787	³ 482,448,952	532,869,643	920,461,103
Trans-Caucasia:					
Baku.....	21,530,451	36,250,029	2,589,288	989,491	16,882,734
Elizabethpol.....	16,368,289	31,237,572	21,667,680	23,480,543	16,026,861
Kutais.....	191,398	205,843	176,953	1,242,280	303,348
Sukhum (district).....	21,668	332,238	581,416	231,122	635,585
Kars.....	46,947		3,611	14,445	
Eriwan.....	16,286,873	21,411,279	28,814,403	39,695,190	35,726,393
Tiflis.....	104,727	18,056		111,950	216,677
Total Trans-Caucasia.....	55,050,353	89,455,017	53,833,351	65,765,021	69,791,598
Grand total.....	² 182,192,687	642,027,804	536,282,303	598,634,664	990,252,701

¹ No data.² Excluding Ferghana.³ Total as officially returned; details, however, make total 457,169,991 pounds.

The above estimates of the Central Statistical Committee, it is noted, relate to cotton in the unginned state. If unginned cotton be estimated to consist, as in the United States, of approximately one-third lint and two-thirds seed, the annual production of lint cotton in Russia (not including Bokhara and Khiva) in the five years named above would be, in bales of 500 pounds net, as follows:

Production of lint cotton in the Russian Empire (Bokhara and Khiva not included).

[Bales of 500 pounds net.]

Government and province.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Central Asia:					
Trans-Caspian Territory.....	Bales. 27,027	Bales. 37,153	Bales. 36,108	Bales. 33,469	Bales. 62,136
Samaracand.....	28,765	22,465	20,259	17,467	22,469
Syr-Daria.....	28,970	49,949	24,894	29,333	31,327
Ferghana.....	(¹)	258,816	223,519	274,977	497,709
Total Central Asia	2 84,762	368,383	3 321,633	355,246	613,641
Trans-Caucasia:					
Baku.....	14,354	24,167	1,726	660	11,255
Elizabethpol.....	11,246	20,825	14,445	15,654	10,685
Kutais.....	128	137	118	828	202
Sukhum (district).....	14	221	388	154	424
Kars.....	31	-----	2	10	-----
Eriwan.....	10,858	14,274	19,210	26,463	23,818
Tiflis.....	70	12	-----	75	144
Total Trans-Caucasia.....	36,701	59,636	35,889	43,844	46,528
Grand total.....	2 121,463	428,019	357,522	399,090	660,169

¹ No data.² Excluding Ferghana.³ Total as officially returned; details, however, make total 304,780 bales.

NOTE.—In the Russian Year Book, 1911 (unofficial), published in London, the area and production of ginned cotton in Bokhara and Khiva in 1909–10 are given as follows: Bokhara—area, 130,000 acres, production 32,500,800 pounds; Khiva, area 81,000 acres, production 27,084,000 pounds. The authority for the figures is not stated.

During the same years the imports of lint cotton into Russia over both the Asiatic and European frontiers were as shown, by countries of origin, in the subjoined statement; the heavy takings from "other" or unspecified countries are doubtless mostly indirect consignments from the great cotton-producing nations and enter Russia through countries along the Russo-European border.

Imports of cotton into European and Asiatic Russia.

[Bales of 500 pounds.]

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
United States.....	Bales. 239,755	Bales. 331,710	Bales. 544,844	Bales. 342,242	Bales. 330,927
Brazil.....	458	953	458	44	-----
East Indies.....	1,180	574	2,171	1,049	7,293
Egypt.....	80,441	65,732	76,685	56,326	43,996
Others.....	406,349	386	427,481	410,834	488,537
Total.....	723,725	784,902	1,051,689	810,496	870,753

The official statement of the imports in 1911 over the Asiatic frontier has not yet been received. Imports over the European frontier in that year were 767,686 bales of 500 pounds, against 748,835 bales in 1910 and 695,532 bales in 1909.



